

LABOR CLARION

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REVEALS FALLACY OF WAGE REDUCTIONS

Roy Dickinson Attacks Undermining of Buying Power of Workers

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Roy Dickinson, associate editor of "Printers' Ink," has just written a book called "Wages and Wealth" that is sensational in its attack on wage reductions and in its amassing of evidence for high wages and properly adjusted hours of work. The book went on sale November 2, issued by Princeton University Press.

Mr. Dickinson, who emerged from the world war as a major and who has been writing economics into articles for an advertising magazine ever since, joined with the late Samuel Gompers as co-signer of the famous minority report in the industrial conference summoned in 1921 by President Harding and presided over by Herbert Hoover, then secretary of commerce.

Dickinson deals with past depressions and with machine development. As to the machine, he says: "Every time a machine displaced ten workers the wages of the remaining workers operating that machine never came anywhere near approximating the wages paid to those who were displaced."

Loss in Workers' Percentage

Most sensational of all, Dickinson shows what the American Federation of Labor itself discovered in analyzing census returns six years ago, which is that the percentage of labor's production paid back to it in wages has not varied more than 3 per cent since 1869 and in 1929 stood at 17 per cent,

whereas in 1869 it stood at 18.3 per cent. The high point was at 20.2 per cent in 1889.

Getting down to actual figures, of which Dickinson offers a mountain, though by no means in dry form, the book reveals the absurdity of the assertion that wage cuts are necessary to price reductions. Pointing out that the labor cost in a \$30 suit of clothes is \$5, the fighting author continues to show the fractional price reductions possible even where heavy wage cuts are made. Mostly they work out in pennies, and even fractions of pennies, which never affect the consumer. Wage cutting as a remedy is a "fallacy," Dickinson says.

Pay Cuts Don't Help Buyer

He points out that, in the case of the \$30 suit a wage cut of 10 per cent works a drop of 50 cents in the cost of the suit, manifestly never felt by the buyer of the suit. Similarly he points out that a 20 per cent wage cut for bakers might mean a drop of 1 cent a loaf for a twelve-ounce loaf, insignificant in the selling cost, but tragic to the bakers.

Dickinson backs up President Green in his demand for a yearly wage and security. He goes at length into the Naumkeag agreement between the United Textile Workers and the mill management, producing almost a text book in a chapter.

"There is nothing wrong with our present eco-

nomic system except the ideas of a few of the men too close to the money side of it," says the author in a chapter on bankers that should rattle many a money bag in the big New York vaults.

Ponder Facts, Bankers Advised

"We have," says Dickinson, "the great, submerged 73 per cent who produce themselves out of jobs in boom times and become objects of charity in hard times. Wouldn't it be better for bankers to ponder the real facts of national and international income of the workers and farmers and other real producers, to realize that, after all, money is only an intermediary performing in the exchanges of the world the same office that poker chips do in a game?" He points out: "It may then begin to strike them (if too few sit in on the chips) as not sound capitalism to think of a man able to work, yet suffering from want of things that work produces." He speaks of the "little revolt" against bankers, predicting it may grow.

Dickinson covers production per worker, lauds management in general, wants it free from bank domination, believes unions serve a vital purpose and holds that purchasing power, distributed through wages, is vital to continued success of the present order. Wages, after 1 o'clock on Saturday, become purchasing power, Dickinson points out, and in mass purchasing power he sees economic balance and good times.

LAWRENCE TEXTILE WORKERS RALLY TO RESIST WAGE CUT

Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 12 (ILNS).—As the Lawrence mill workers enter the second month of their fight against a 10 per cent wage reduction they are a better equipped and organized body than ever before in the history of the textile workers of this city. In the few weeks that have elapsed since the walkout of October 6 the workers have been rallying their forces under the banner of the United Textile Workers of America, backed by the American Federation of Labor, and are today carrying on a militant fight.

Organizing work is still being carried on extensively and at the same time a strong committee has been bending every effort to negotiate both with the State Board of Arbitration and the governor, with the object of bringing about a settlement. The workers have submitted their proposals, but so far have not been successful in bringing the employers to the negotiating board. The employers are trying to bolster up their case by statements that the strikers flatly contradict as misleading to the public. They deny the workers the right to be heard, but the workers insist and will continue to demand that until they are granted that right there can be no settlement of the issues involved.

False Issues Raised

False issues and many old shibboleths are being used, such as the cry that there would be no trouble if it were not for highly paid outside agitators, that the city is in grave danger of losing the textile industry, etc., and many agencies are at work in this respect who would be better engaged in attending to their own affairs and leave the settlement of this dispute to those who understand the conditions far better than they do.

Discussing the strike, Horace A. Fiviere, organizer of the United Textile Workers, told International Labor News Service:

"Twenty-four thousand textile workers are on strike in Lawrence against a wage cut and the arbitrary attitude of the mill barons. Some six weeks ago a rumor reached the officials of the Central Labor Union and myself to the effect that it was the intention of the manufacturers to reduce wages. Through a citizens' committee we caused the employers to be approached and asked whether or not they intended to reduce wages. The answer of the millmen was negative, claiming that they hadn't given consideration to any wage reduction. Some of them said that to reduce wages would be a great mistake. A few weeks passed on and to the surprise of all we read in the public press that the manufacturers of Greater Lawrence had decided to reduce the wages of their employees 10 per cent, to go into effect October 14.

Workers Join U. T. W.

"A large number of the textile workers were members of the United Textile Workers of America and this organization was continually being built up at the time. This international union had a representative in the field and the workers were united in the bona fide labor movement. When the cut was announced by the employers through the public press the representative of organized labor sought conference with employers. This met with the refusal of the manufacturers' union in Greater Lawrence. To justify their position before the general public they announced that they would meet with their own em-

ployees. This was only a smoke screen, however, that carried no degree of sincerity. In some of the mills the employees met with the employers and when these committees of workers attempted to differ in opinion with them the meetings were immediately adjourned. In other cases the workers were called together and were told that they must take this wage reduction. The attitude of the employers towards the employees in all of these conferences was so antagonistic that the workers came out on strike on October 6 as a protest against the method employed by the czars of the textile industry.

Effort to Resume Frustrated

"Since the strike has been on the employers have made several attempts to divide these workers and get them to go back to work, but their effort has met with flat failure. They have rallied to the labor movement by the thousands and are following the leadership of the United Textile Workers of America. After using every possible influence, including spies, to weaken the morale of the strikers, the employers announced that their mills would be reopened on Monday, October 19. This effort to entice the workers to return to work with a wage reduction met with failure. Thousands turned out on the picket line and demonstrated to the employers that there would be no peace until such time as the employers agree to withdraw the wage cut, and meet with the representatives of organized labor."

The Lawrence Central Labor Union has issued a call for financial aid for the strikers who are carrying on a fight which "is a challenge to the wage cutters in all industries."

TYRANNY IN KENTUCKY COAL FIELDS

—Anna Hubbuch Settle in "Life and Labor Bulletin"

Some time in August I was asked by the American Civil Liberties Union of New York to go to Harlan, Ky., to make a survey of conditions there, particularly the situation as it affected our civil rights.

I arrived in Harlan the day after the opening of the term of court at which the cases of many of the miners, who were incarcerated for one reason or another as the result of the Evarts massacre in May, 1931, were to be tried.

My first visit, naturally, was to the Court House. At the entrance I was questioned by two men as to my business, my credentials, and the length of time I proposed to stay. I told them I was an attorney, president of the Consumers' League in Kentucky, and was interested in the industrial situation in Harlan. Eyeing me with suspicion they told me I would have to meet the sheriff and be searched before I could enter the court room. I was searched for concealed weapons by a woman in the sheriff's office, and made to wait until the sheriff finished a private conference in his office and was again given an examination as to credentials and business. My note-book was gone into by the sheriff, to see whether it harbored any communistic literature. Finally, I established my credentials and was allowed to proceed.

Jailed for Asserting Rights

The miners have practically no rights; if they dare to assert a right, or show any initiative or leadership, they are put in jail on some charge or another, just to get them out of the way and to intimidate others.

The feeling in the entire community against the organized miners, and against organizations which have come in to help them, is very marked. Even

their attorneys are looked upon with distrust and disregard, as well as suspicion.

Mrs. Jessie London Wakefield, representative of the National Labor Defense, has been helping to feed the miners. Her car was dynamited and blown to shreds, weeks ago, but no one has been apprehended for the offense.

The soup kitchen at Evarts, where some two hundred women and children were being fed, was dynamited a month ago. For this crime no one has been apprehended.

For the shooting of Bruce Crawford, editor of a newspaper in Norton, Va., who dared write the truth about the situation in Harlan, no one has been apprehended.

Operators Control Political Situation

The political situation is responsible for much of the trouble. The operators of the mines control the election, finance the election and carry it. They object to the miners organizing, because they are in such majority that if they did organize they would be in control. Yet the operators are organized; they have offices in a bank building, employ an executive secretary and feel the necessity for organization. During the primary held in August there were no ballots delivered at South Evarts, where much of the trouble has taken place; but, in another precinct where the leader of the operators has his mine, and where there are usually 350 votes cast, there were 750 votes cast in that same primary.

I thought repeatedly of the preamble to our National Constitution, "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, . . . promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity,"

FIVE DAYS, SIX HOURS

A six-hour day, a five-day week and increased government appropriations for adequate national defense are the major points in the policy which Henry L. Stevens will follow as national commander of the American Legion, he announced upon his arrival in Omaha, Neb., for two speaking appearances to promote his plans.

The six-hour day, which William Randolph Hearst recently suggested be adopted throughout the United States, plus the five-day week, will accomplish more in ending unemployment than any other plan, said Stevens. He said the Legion will ask all employers to follow this proposal.

Commander Outlines Policy

As another means of relieving economic distress, he said the Legion will recommend that all employees of federal, state and local governments contribute at least a week's salary to charity.

"They have not even felt hard times," he said, "because their salaries have remained at the prosperity level."

Other units in the policy he outlined as follows:

- 1—To ask the Federal Government for additional appropriations for building up the army and navy as a means of "conserving our youth and our nation."
 - 2—Restriction of immigration until conditions improve.
 - 3—Registration of unemployed in every town and city.
 - 4—Hastening of government projects to relieve unemployment.
 - 5—Creating the state of mind among citizens that "conditions are better here."
- "I am now compiling a list of salaries of all civil service employees of the federal government, to see how much they can give to charity," Stevens said.

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THE LABOR CLARION

is the official newspaper of the San Francisco Labor Council, and carries the announcements of that body. It also keeps its readers informed as to the activities of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions. A union member who does not read the Labor Clarion is missing an opportunity for usefulness to his organization by not keeping informed as to the work of organized labor in its great uplift work. A special subscription rate is made for unions wishing to subscribe for their entire membership.

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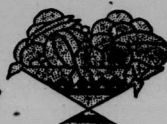
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"BECAUSE THIS IS AMERICA"

Community Chest Address by Rabbi Irving F. Reichert, Thursday, November 5, 1931

In speaking to you this morning on the needs of the Community Chest I realize that you who constitute my visible audience do not require any word of mine, however persuasive and graphic, to enlist your unstinted efforts on behalf of this great campaign. This splendid gathering of dedicated men and women who have turned aside from their usual occupations to give generously, even lavishly, of their time and effort and means to the work of Community Chest scarcely needs to be spurred on and stimulated in its heroic service by the artifices of rhetoric and oratory. If this campaign does not eventuate in the most outstanding victory that our Community Chest in all the years of its existence has yet achieved, and if your unflagging and sacrificial efforts to put to route the forces of suffering and destitution and tragedy are not crowned with unparalleled and brilliant success, it will not be for want of leadership, but for lack of followers, and I have gladly availed myself of the opportunity afforded me today to come into this presence, because I deem it an enviable privilege to stand before this great company of men and women who represent all that is best and noblest and worthiest in the City of San Francisco.

What makes a city great? Surely not its seething traffic or giant industries or sky-piercing buildings or bursting vaults. The true greatness and the real bigness of a city lie in the greatness of character, the bigness of heart of its citizens, and as I see you here assembled at the rallying cry of our Community Chest, "Because This Is America," I am not interested in your politics, your party, your color, or your creed. I care not for your social position or your rating on the books of Dun's and Bradstreet's—I know you only as the spiritual elect of San Francisco; I know your rating on the books of God!

To say that America today is facing the greatest crisis in its national history is to use words at their minimum significance. Any experienced observer who has lately traveled across this continent and seen, as I have seen, the unparalleled and widespread dislocation of all our social and industrial institutions; any resident of our city who has gone about San Francisco and seen, as I have seen, the lengthening lines of the destitute and the tortured faces of the poor, the vacant stare of the despondent, and the futile desperation of the abandoned, cannot avoid the awful realization that we are in the throes of the greatest social catastrophe that America has ever experienced. This is no time to allow the niceties of federal or local jurisdiction, to quibble over tax levies or voluntary generosity. Rome burned while Nero fiddled. Shall Americans starve while die-hards debate? Granted that all charity is patchwork, that men want wages not alms; that the real problem is a problem in equitable social organization—let our experts and specialists work out the solutions to these fundamental and vexatious issues.

But meanwhile, in God's name, let us deal out our bread to the hungry, and take in the poor that are cast out, let us shelter the homeless and protect the orphan! "Because This Is America," because a free democratic people has determined through its properly constituted authorities that individual philanthropy shall assume this burden, let us joyously accept the mandate and prove worthy of our blessings by our generosity.

In every community there are always the underprivileged whom age or incapacity or misfortune makes our constant care. To these is added this year a new and formidable group of unemployed whose resources are exhausted. They must and will go on living—if not through our generosity,

then by other means which I shudder to contemplate. If sympathy does not move us to help them, then let me very bluntly say that enlightened self-interest ought to. Everyone who has a job has something to share.

During the war our slogan was "Make the world safe for democracy." If we failed in that attempt I suppose it was because we tried to cover too much territory. But in the present crisis let there be no mistaking the issue—it is very definitely the challenge of making America safe for democracy.

Fourteen years ago we pointed the finger of scorn at the slacker. He was the target for contempt, derision and abuse. But the disloyalty of the war-time slacker fades into insignificance alongside the unspeakable unworthiness of the Community Chest slacker. The recalcitrance of the former, at least, may be explained by deep-seated psychological fixation which transfix him to fear, and over which he has no control, or by moral and religious scruples which make him a pacifist. But the peace-time slacker who turns a glassy eye upon the suffering of his fellow men, who has grown secure and smug through the opportunities society offers, yet who refuses to give aid to the victims of the system that has given him all that he has, is the vilest creature on earth—unworthy of our citizenship, our friendship and our recognition.

The Community Chest must and will succeed. God bless you in your devoted labors toward that goal.

AGAINST VOLSTEADISM

Organized labor at Newark, N. J., recently marched twenty thousand strong to hold a giant demonstration against Volsteadism, parading Broad street to join in a great mass meeting where the fruits of the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act were flayed in speeches and ridiculed in banners.

Joining with labor were detachments of veterans' organizations and a splendid division of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform.

Matthew Woll, chairman of Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act, was the principal speaker.

"Why does the government hesitate to legalize beer while it is seeking ways and means of relieving unemployment?" Woll asked. "If modification would not at once put a million at work it would put at least a half million at work."

The Musicians' Union, which gave its services in organizing the meeting and in providing a splendid concert, was praised by Mr. Woll. Edwin Franko Goldman led the band in the concert.

CLOTH HAT AND CAP MAKERS

The Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council, report that the Dorfman Cap Company is still unfair and not entitled to the use of their union label; also, that many merchants have refused to send in orders to the firm, as their customers demand the union label. This is encouraging news, and the local union of capmakers is grateful to the trade unionists for their moral and effective support.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1931

A MISUNDERSTANDING OF TERMS

There is printed in another column of this issue of the Labor Clarion a letter from H. Kidd, who takes issue with this newspaper with regard to an editorial discussing "outlaw" unions. He objects to the use of the word "outlaw" as used by the California State Federation of Labor. The point at issue, he says, is: "Are men who belong to a union not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to be considered 'outlaws' when the word means an individual 'who has been excluded from the benefit of the law or deprived of its protection'?" The writer lists a number of organizations which would come into the category of "outlaws" if refusal to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor constituted "outlawry."

The whole tenor of Mr. Kidd's letter tends to show that the purpose of the editorial to which he dissents is lost to sight. It reveals that there is a serious misunderstanding of the laws and policies of organized labor as represented in the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated bodies which recognize its pre-eminence in the realm of labor in America.

One of the fundamental objects of the American Federation of Labor is "the establishment of national and international unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies."

"United we stand, divided we fall" is just as true of trade unions as it is of nations. The American Federation of Labor recognized the fact that divided authority in any one craft meant chaos and disruption, and therefore it chartered but one organization in any one field of labor. By this means it was intended that there should be a recognized means of determining any question that might arise relating to the affairs of any affiliated organization. There can not be two "bona fide" unions in one craft.

"Any union of men organized to protect its interests is a 'bona fide organization of labor,' and . . . does not have to belong to the American Federation of Labor," says the correspondent.

It is quite true that an organization or group of organizations in the field of labor cannot be compelled to affiliate with an organization with which it is not in sympathy. But it is also true that failure to affiliate with the central body operates also to separate the individual union from the general labor movement and to forfeit its co-operation. The benefits accruing from affiliation and co-operation can not be enjoyed without assuming some of the responsibilities incurred.

There is no analogy between the position of the "Big Four" railroad brotherhoods and the organization under discussion. The brotherhoods, al-

though not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, work in close co-operation with that body. Furthermore, there is no affiliated union in the railroad field. Some of the other organizations mentioned by Mr. Kidd are not so fortunately situated, in that they are dual unions, in some instances organized for the purpose of destroying existing unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

It is difficult to find justification for the quibbling about the meaning of the word "outlaw." A union which places itself outside the law of the organization with which it has been affiliated certainly is an outlaw to that organization, and surely there can be no discourtesy or disrespect in saying so. That seems to be the answer to the question in the last paragraph of Mr. Kidd's letter.

As justification for the action of the Santa Barbara convention, if any be needed, it may be said that it is axiomatic of trade unionism that "he that is not with me is against me."

SCORES SELFISH EMPLOYERS

William F. Kelly, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, points out in a letter to the President's Committee on Unemployment Relief that public officials and persons of influence can bring "pitiless publicity" to bear on employers who increase hours of labor at this time—a time when it is more important than ever that hours be not lengthened but shortened. He writes:

"Preachments and good advice by eminent citizens, relief workers and economists directed at employers of labor will be just so much 'poppycock in the eyes of the average worker until steps are taken which will cause employers to translate exhortation into practical action. During the present depression, manufacturers and others are constantly called upon to divide available work as far as possible so as to give employment to as many people as possible. This is the very least that any employer could be expected to do under present circumstances.

"In actual practice, we have found that employers have not followed this advice, but have actually adopted a contrary policy in a majority of cases. Taking advantage of the helplessness of the workers in a time of depression, every possible effort has been made to increase hours of labor apparently so as to have a precedent for destroying all standards when business booms again."

PAINTERS LOSE IN SUPREME COURT

The injunction against the Painters' District Council No. 14, of Chicago, in the suit brought to enjoin the council from interfering with the installing of painted and glazed kitchen cabinets, was upheld by the United States Supreme Court on November 2, without opinion, on the strength of three previously decided cases. The district council was found guilty of conspiracy to restrain trade, in the lower court, and the Supreme Court confirmed this finding.

The suit was brought by the government through the district attorney of the northern district of Illinois, charging that the manufacturers were forced by the action of the unions into agreements to ship the cabinets into Chicago without the final finish on them. Denial was made on behalf of the unions that they had used force or violence in their attempt to secure for their own members the job of finishing the cabinets in the city of Chicago.

Nine hundred and twenty-four corporations declared \$224,023,007 dividends in October, according to a compilation made by the New York "Times." In October, a year ago, 1159 corporations declared \$310,112,902 dividends. There was an increase in the amount of dividends declared by department stores in October, the figures being \$3,742,825 against \$2,529,516 in the same month in 1930. All other groups showed reductions.

Textile mills in nearly all centers are consuming raw material at an increasing rate, according to the International Labor News Service. Wool, silk and cotton mills are enjoying an upturn in activity which in most instances has been sustained for at least three months and in some cases for as long as six months. As a whole, the industry is operating at a rate in excess of the closing months of 1930, according to the newest, authoritative statistics. The textile industry was the first big line of manufacturing to emerge from the industrial depression of 1921-1922. For that reason, economic observers are watching it carefully in the current business weather.

Theodore Dreiser, who has been investigating the alleged tyranny in the coal fields of Kentucky, has discovered even more than he sought. The story of his reception at Pineville as published in the newspapers reads more like an incident of czarist Russia than an occurrence in free America. To cap the climax he was arrested on what has every evidence of being a trumped up charge of misconduct. At least, if it is not a false charge, Mr. Dreiser is a bigger chump than even his enemies claimed.

There has just been issued from the press of the State Printing Office at Sacramento a pamphlet entitled "Union Scales of Wages and Hours of Labor—1929 and 1930." It is from the State Department of Industrial Relations and was compiled by the division of labor statistics and law enforcement under the direction of the late James W. Mullen, chief. The letter of transmittal is dated July 14. The publication will be of great interest and much value to the labor forces of the state and also to employers.

David Baird, Jr., who as a United States Senator voted for Parker, and whose labor record was generally bad, was snowed under by A. Harry Moore for governor of New Jersey. New Jersey labor took off its coat and fought for Moore. Generally the dry Congressional candidates went to dry defeat. Modification sentiment rolled up and made the people's will more evident than ever.

The more fortunate in this world's goods ought to take the same share in the adversity of the nation that they have taken in its prosperity. The way to do that is to increase the load upon those best able to pay, according to Governor Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania.

The Right of a Man

By EDWIN MARKHAM

Out on the roads they have gathered, a hundred thousand men,
 To ask for a hold on life as sure as the wolf in his den;
 Their need lies close to the quick of life as the earth lies close to the stone;
 It is as meat to the slender rib, as marrow to the bone.
 They ask but leave for a taste of life's delight,
 For a little salt to savor their bread, for houses watertight;
 They ask but the right to labor, and to live by the strength of their hands,
 They who have bodies like knotted oaks and patience like the sea sands.
 And the right of a man to labor, and his right to labor in joy,
 Not all your laws can strangle that right nor the gates of hell destroy,
 For it came with the making of man and was kneaded into his bones,
 And it will stand at the last of things on the dust of crumbled thrones.

CHERRY TREE

Two arguments have been worked overtime by wage cutters. One is that commodity prices are falling. The other is that nobody is buying anything because nobody is sure of his income.

As far as validity of logic is concerned the wage cutters might as well say that wages must come down because the bear went over the mountain. Or they might as well chant, "All bound 'round with a woolen string," or "A mother was chasing her son 'round the room."

It's all the bologna, with the "g" silent like a paper dollar in a bucket of water.

But now comes the clinching proof of inconsistency. Commodity prices are moving upward! Now what will the wage cutters argue? What will be their excuse, their stall, their dish of tripe?

* * *

Wage cutters have been in many cases commanded to cut wages by their bankers.

A public, disgusted with the ways and doings of the Wall Street bankers who dominate American banking, has been rapidly souring on bankers, to the injury of a great many bankers who have no more to do with general banking policy than the man in the moon. They, too, are caught in the net.

But the public has been taking a lot of matters into its own hands. It has been taking money and putting it in the old family sock, or a tin box, or a safety deposit box.

During the last two months postal savings deposits increased \$90,000,000, which is a lot of dollars, if placed end to end.

* * *

However, what do we see now? What we observe is that the Postoffice department, having oodles of money, is making it available to needy banks. That is just what the law provides for.

So it turns out to be true that the world is round, after all, and dollars will roll down hill to their own level.

But if bankers are as wise on the whole as they

are wise in spots they will begin to see to it that a sound basis for public confidence is created to check and reverse the tide that is flowing steadily against them in the public mind.

When staid and conservative periodicals talk about "the silent run on the banks," as they do, it is time for somebody to do some tall thinking—it is time for a better deal, a fairer shake.

* * *

A great many will point to the English elections and say the people are swinging "to the right," which means toward conservatism. In the popular sense that is wrong. In the stricter sense it is right. Conserve means to guard and save and that is the spirit of the people—to guard and save things dear to them. Chief among these is liberty and public honesty.

The people will conserve good things and they may tear hell out of what they consider bad things.

The election in England, rightly seen, is an election in which the people determined to conserve good things, precious things. Conservatism in that case did not mean something next door to reaction.

There is nothing reactionary about the public mood today. Let such men as Banker Wiggin of the Chase National get that out of their heads.

More people know more about economies today than ever before. They are less easily fooled. The public appetite for applesauce is at its lowest. The wage earners don't want "booney."

"KEEP AWAY FROM CITIES"

Secretary of Labor Doak has issued a warning to unemployed wage earners to keep away from overcrowded cities where, he says, it "is virtually impossible to obtain work." His warning says: "The overcrowded conditions in certain cities of the country due to the influx of the unemployed have brought new problems to the local authorities. It is far better for the work seeker to remain where he is than to start out to seek elsewhere something which the present crowded urban conditions make it virtually impossible to obtain."

C. & O. OPPOSES CUT

The officials of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad do not favor cutting the wages of railway employees either by so-called voluntary action or by any other means, says a Cleveland dispatch.

This statement is clearly proved by an article in the current issue of the railroad's magazine. After discussing the freight rate case in conjunction with railway expenditures, the article said: "The last item of expense is labor.

"The rates of pay, being fixed by solemn contracts between the men and the roads, have not been reduced.

40 Per Cent Work Part Time

"But the decreased business has required many less men, and it has been estimated that fully 40 per cent of the railroad men are working on part time.

"No sensible person would voluntarily propose to reduce their pay.

"It would simply mean that the families of 1,500,000 men would have less to spend on the necessities of life. Less of those necessities would be manufactured. Other people would have less work to do.

"To have permitted an increase in freight rates would have been partially to restore payments for services rendered, which never should have been reduced. It would have permitted railroads and their employees to spend money."

Wage Cutters Rebuked

From these statements it is clear that Chesapeake & Ohio officials believe that railway labor has already suffered in substantial degree from partial or complete unemployment, and that they have no sympathy with the howl in favor of further reducing the living standards of railway workers put up by some railroad executives, with additional wage cut propaganda contributed by such reactionary trade journals as the "Railway Age" and such equally reactionary stockholders' megaphones as the "Wall Street Journal."

HERMAN HELLER AND HIS ORCHESTRA A BIG HIT AT NEW FILLMORE AND NEW MISSION THEATERS

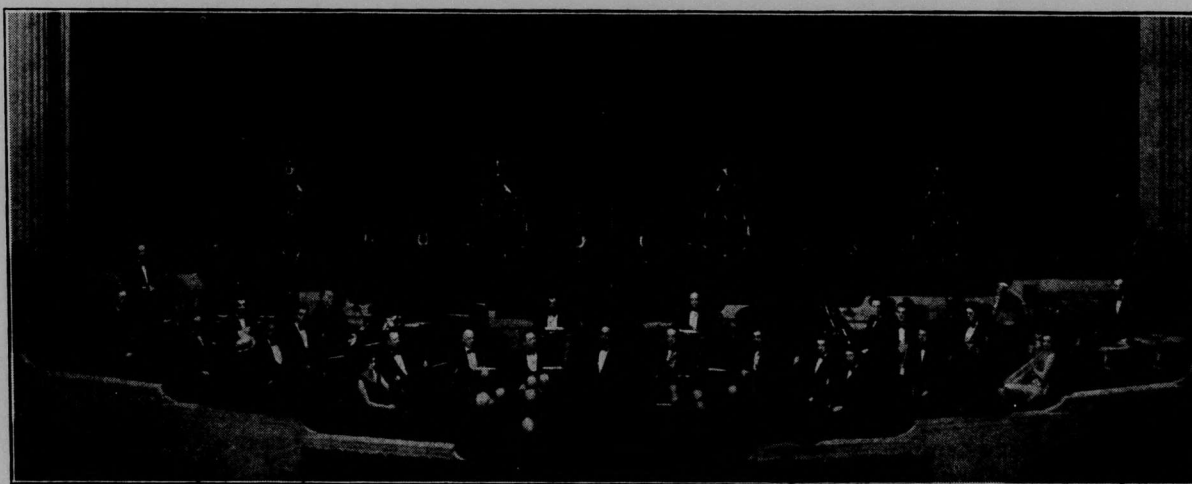
Congratulations Are Extended Management By Governor Rolph

The congratulations forwarded by Governor James Rolph Jr. to Herman Heller on his opening with living music in the rejuvenated pits of the New Mission and New Fillmore Theaters carry an eloquent tribute to the management of the two houses in their undertaking. The governor's wire reads as follows:

"Congratulations on the revival of orchestral music in the New Mission and New Fillmore Theaters. I see return of happy traditions of San Francisco in returning musicians to the pits. Any move which gives employment to men at this time is a move toward hastening prosperity. Best wishes for success of your venture."

MOTIVE IS TOLD

The management was motivated by the desire to bring to San Francisco theatergoers the type of symphonic music and jazz melody entertainment that delighted so many thousands in past years. It was realized that only the very best would suffice.



MAESTRO HELLER AND HIS MERRY MUSIC MAKERS

With this in mind they secured the services of Herman Heller upon his return from Europe, and instructed him to gather an orchestra of the most accomplished artists available. The result is more than gratifying.

Entertainment is offered ranging from symphony to syncopation, offering novelty features and exceptional solo features. It is not merely an orchestra. A galaxy of formidable artists offers the wealth of their individual artistry.

THOROUGH BACKGROUND

Heller's ideas of showmanship, gleaned in the sound studios of Hollywood and in Berlin and Paris, are executed with an adaptation peculiar to American understanding and American conception of entertainment value.

These artists offer their wares under Heller's magic baton to all of the people of San Francisco, not as an added expensive gesture on the programs of the New Mission and New Fillmore Theatres.—adv.

AMERICAN WORKERS ARE VICTIMIZED

By JOHN P. FREY

Secretary-Treasurer, Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor

Through official sources in Washington trade union officials are informed that a number of American workmen who have gone to Russia this year have become involved in a most serious situation through their terms of employment.

Their labor contract, entered into with Soviet representatives in New York City, provided that they should be paid in rubles, the theoretical value of which is approximately 50 cents. The number of rubles they were to be paid seemed to assure them a considerably higher wage than they would receive for similar work in the United States. But upon arriving in Russia they discovered that the costs of all of the necessities of life were so much higher in Russia that their apparently high wage was insufficient to supply them with many of the necessities.

Far more serious than this was the desperate situation of the dependents they had left in the United States, for they found it impossible to forward any remittances to their homes; one reason

being the Soviet law which rigidly prohibits the import or export of rubles. Even if rubles could be smuggled or bootlegged across the border they would only have a bootleg value, which, according to authoritative information, amounts to about 5 cents per ruble in the territories immediately bordering upon Russia.

From the same official source in Washington, information has been secured to the effect that the American engineers working in Russia have been protected in their labor contract by a provision calling for the payment of a certain amount of their salary in American dollars.

Any workman entering into a contract to work for the Soviets in Russia, whose contract does not provide for payment in American dollars, is placing himself in serious jeopardy. If he is a single man he alone suffers the injury; but if there are those left behind who depend upon him, then a calamity has occurred.

WORK ON LAND FOR UNEMPLOYED

A thirty-year bond issue to raise funds to provide work for the unemployed by developing Oregon's 150,000 acres of logged-off land and land held for taxes is advocated by Labor Commissioner C. H. Gram of that state.

In explaining his plan Gram says the land not suitable for homes would be reforested. The portion suitable for agriculture, he adds, would be "cleared up and put in shape for cultivating, utilizing the unemployed for this work at a wage not large enough to hold them from private employment but sufficient to enable them to sustain themselves without charity." Employment would be limited to persons who have been in the state for one year.

"The plan will create employment as needed," Gram points out. "It will eliminate everything suggestive of the dole, thus enabling families to retain their self-respect and be increasingly better citizens. It will eventually bring a lot of small home owners to the state who could not be secured in any other way. It will place the land back on the tax roll as soon as it is turned over to purchasers. We must abandon the thought of profit, either for the individual or for any interest. It is entirely a matter, first of sustaining life, and then of diverting the efforts of the unemployed to new processes which will offer them security."

RESERVES FOR DIVIDENDS, NOT LABOR

Though earnings of the United States Steel Corporation have not covered dividends on its many millions of shares of stock, directors recently voted nearly twelve million dollars from the corporation's fat surplus to meet the regular \$1 quarterly payment on common and \$1.25 on preferred stock.

A financial writer hails the action of the directors as "an eloquent expression of faith in early industrial recovery." To the thousands of Steel's employees whose wages were cut 10 per cent not long ago it is something else.

Evidently, says International Labor News Service, Steel's directors are determined not to let the stockholders starve, no matter what becomes of the workers.

TRUE FRATERNAL SPIRIT

The Teamsters' Union of Atlanta, Ga., Fred K. Stevens, president and business agent, has recently taken an action which is just about the finest illustration of union fellowship that we have heard of in a long time. They have agreed to grant to the

unemployed electrical workers cards in the Teamsters' Union in order that they may accept employment along with them in Atlanta and in Fulton county. Due to a great deal of grading that is going on there were openings for additional men and the teamsters extended this privilege to members of the electrical workers' union who have been so unfairly locked out and forced out by the power trust. This is a splendid illustration of the meaning of unionism, fine example of true comradeship in industry.—The "Journal of Labor," Atlanta, Ga.

THE MEXICAN HEGIRA

A Laredo, Texas, dispatch says that a caravan of hungry and destitute Mexicans, numbering nearly 1500, crossed the Rio Grande bridge returning to their homeland and their own people after years in their adopted country to the north.

Trucks crowded with refugees of economic disorder rolled into the city. Clinging to meager personal belongings, the refugees disembarked for their short trip across the border into Mexico. Volunteers moved along the line of returning Mexicans with water and food for adults and milk for the babies. All appeared weary and exhausted from their 250-mile trip from interior Texas.

The journey was made in trucks, donated in Karnes County. Large sacks of food, designed to provide the self-expatriates for their journey into interior Mexico, were distributed by citizens. Additional food was given the refugees on arrival at Nuevo Laredo, across the border.

Entry of the Mexicans was expedited by immigration officials by addition to the regular border force. Not a piece of their household goods was barred by officials. Fare across the International bridge was provided free.

Despite the fact many have lived in the United States the bulk of their lives, they appeared to be happy at returning to Mexican soil. Many of the children were born in this country.

FIVE-DAY WEEK WITH REDUCTION

The Southern California Edison Company has placed its employees on a five day week, according to a statement by John R. Miller, chairman of the board. Miller says the shorter work week provides jobs for 500 employees who otherwise would have been discharged. The five-day week order does not increase wage rates. Consequently the earnings of the employees are reduced approximately 9 per cent.

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GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Ten miners were killed October 31 in an explosion at the Bowhill colliery, Scotland.

Spain's constitutional assembly on October 27 voted that the Republic shall have a parliament composed of but one chamber.

The postoffice department recently announced that it would hire more than 176,000 persons for temporary work during the Christmas mail rush.

Effective November 1, all officers and unorganized employees of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad receiving more than \$300 a month had their pay cut 10 per cent.

Members of Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 5 of Chicago are on strike against an attempt of the employers to establish a piecework system.

Unemployment figures issued for October 19 show a decrease in three weeks of nearly 90,000 in Great Britain as a result of increased manufacturing activity.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Rockefeller owned, which has cut wages twice in recent months, has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on preferred stock.

Federal contributions for relief of unemployment in Canada will exceed \$30,000,000 apart from direct relief requirements, Senator G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, announced November 3.

Two miners, entombed five days, were rescued on October 30, while four others were found dead, when fellow miners penetrated a mine near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., wrecked by a gas explosion.

The St. Louis Newspaper Publishers' Association has renewed its contracts with the union stereotypers and mailers on the same terms as were in force last year. Present wages are maintained.

Construction of a great Soviet automobile plant at Nizhi Novgorod, equipped with the most modern machinery and covering sixty acres, has been finished and is expected to begin production in January.

The United States Supreme Court declined on October 26 to review the decision upholding the order of the postoffice department barring the July 15, 1930, issue of "Revolutionary Age," a communist paper, from the mails.

Charges that the machinery of law enforcement in Harlan county, Ky., scene of a bitterly fought coal strike, has broken down were made recently in a letter sent to Governor Sampson of Kentucky by a group of clergymen, college professors and others.

During the business depression railroad executives, acting for the owners of the railroads, have removed 500,000 railway employees from the pay roll. In addition, the railroad executives have used labor-displacing machinery to put 250,000 railway workers in the jobless army.

Pointing out that all records for new prisoners were broken during the last fiscal year, ending June 30, Irving C. Bleam, clerk, in his annual report to Colonel Edward B. Stone, principal keeper of the New Jersey State prison, said recently that unemployment tended to bring high prison populations.

Workers again learned the lesson that they get no protection from "company unions" recently when the hand-picked organization maintained by the Cudahy Packing Company in Chicago accepted without protest a wage reduction of 10 per cent. Armour & Co. also put into effect a cut affecting 30,000 workers in its plants all over the country.

The adoption of some kind of an economic planning system, either advisory or compulsory, to

guide the course of American business was recommended October 23 to the special Senate subcommittee holding hearings on proposals relative to the establishment of a national economic council by Miss Frances Perkins, Industrial Commissioner of New York.

An agreement has been signed by the Lingerie Manufacturers' Association of New York and three unions in the trade, whereby the wage scale and working hours were standardized. A strike has been threatened for several months. Negotiations between union and shop officials had been under way for six months and the signing of the agreement ends a dispute between the 8000 to 9000 employees and the shops constituting the membership of the association.

Newspaper Writers' Union No. 3, of Scranton, Pa., affiliated with the International Typographical Union, has just signed another agreement with the Scranton newspaper publishers. The agreement provides for the same wages and working conditions remain unchanged. These call for a two-week vacation with pay and half holidays on Saturday based on a schedule that keeps one-half of the staff on duty while the other half has time off.

The urgent necessity of stabilizing the income of the workers by stabilizing employment, the prediction that the government would have to intervene for the protection of labor from unemployment and low wages unless business leaders do so, and a condemnation of wealth concentration in few hands, characterized a recent radio address by Senator Couzens of Michigan.

Approximately 3,326,152 children from 7 to 17 years of age are competing for jobs with 8,000,000 breadwinners in search of work in the United States, declared Courtney Dinwiddie, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, at the last day's session of the Chicago regional White House Conference on Child Welfare. He claimed this condition is one of the weaknesses of our social order in desperate need of change.

UNFAIR CLEANERS AND DYERS

The following have been placed on the unfair list of the San Francisco Labor Council:

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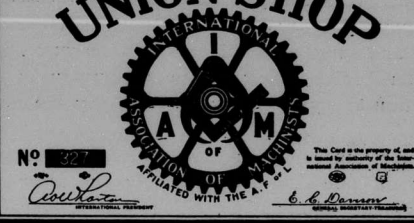
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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

On next Sunday, November 15, will be held the regular monthly meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union. Members are urged to attend as there are always matters of importance to be considered.

The canvass of ballots cast at the recent election for I. T. U. first vice-president shows that Leon H. Rouse of New York was elected by a majority of 580 votes. The final count showed 49,876 votes cast; 24,648 for Claude M. Baker and 25,228 for Leon H. Rouse.

William A. Aldrich, I. T. U. representative, who has been detailed to Southern California, was a visitor at local headquarters on Monday. Mr. Aldrich was in Palo Alto to assist in adjusting the difficulty with the publisher of a newspaper in that city.

A. T. Armstrong of Tacoma, chairman of the "Ledger" chapel, and a member of the scale committee of Tacoma Union, was a visitor in San Francisco last week. Mr. Armstrong had been visiting in California for the past several weeks.

Los Angeles Union has adopted relief measures for their unemployed members to run for four months beginning with the month of November. Members regularly employed will be required to give out two shifts per month or be assessed one day's pay. The president, secretary, assistant secretary and foremen shall pay an assessment equal to 5 per cent of their earnings, foremen to have the option of laying off two days or pay the assessment.

Printers employed on Chicago newspapers voted to lay off one day each week in the interest of employment stabilization. About 350 printers now unemployed will be given one or more days' work each week under the plan.

At the meeting of Los Angeles union on October 25, W. A. Aldrich of Chicago, recently appointed by President Howard as I. T. U. representative in Southern California, was given a flattering reception. He was introduced to the members by President Jack Dalton and responded briefly.

Also at the same meeting a request was made by the "Examiner" chapel that the officers of the union take up with William Randolph Hearst the idea of putting into effect in his publications the six-hour day without a decrease in pay. The motion prevailed, with the addition that International Representative Aldrich also work with the officials of No. 174 along the same lines and get in personal touch with Mr. Hearst. Also there was presented a resolution in reference to Mr. Hearst's recent coming out for the six-hour day, and approving his stand for unemployment relief through the shortening of the work day, and urging him to take the initial step by putting the same into effect in plants under his control by maintaining existing scales and working conditions, and thus augmenting the forces. It was directed that a copy be sent Mr. Hearst.

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes—By G. E. M. JR.

Within the past ten days two members of the chapel have been victims of serious mishaps due to others' reckless driving.

Ira Stuck, foreman of the composing room, and his wife and daughter, Paula, were severely shaken up and bruised when a booze-filled driver, ignoring all traffic signals and laws, crashed into Stuck's car at Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, Wednesday, October 28, at 6:30 p. m. For a time it was feared Mrs. Stuck had suffered severe injury to her jawbones, but an X-ray examination disclosed no broken bones. Stuck's youngest daughter, Paula,

was fortunate in escaping with a few scratches and bruises. Ira was fortunate to escape uninjured, but the shock and other things connected with the mishap have added a few gray hairs to the skipper's pate.

Ray Carpenter and his wife were victims of a flaming youth's desire to outwit the "old man." While his father was shaving the young sprout stole his dad's car and ran wild. Sunday morning, November 8, 11:30 a. m., corner Shrader and Page streets, Carpenter's car was overturned, windows in it smashed, battery acid ruined Mrs. Carpenter's fur coat; also, Mrs. Carpenter's arm and wrist are severely sprained, and other injuries may likely be found by the doctor when a closer examination is made. Ray has a lump on his cranium the size of an egg, and is limping around.

We understand the owners of the two cars at fault—in Stuck's and Carpenter's cases—are facing heavy lawsuits, damage suits and possible incarceration.

The Dulfer—"Shopping News" Employees' Association is all set for their semi-annual jamboree out in the fog belt. This time it's a Thanksgiving dance, and it will be in full swing Saturday night, November 14, at 725 Portola drive. Turkeys will be given to holders of lucky tickets; soda water, pop, "etc." will be there for the dry ones. Charley White has charge of the affair; assisting him are Harvey Woodworth, Claude Stuck, Ed Kern, Ralph Ingalls and Earl Griffin.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Now that Al Crackbon, who cracked a bone in his toe, has returned to work it's to be hoped that he makes no further attempts to live up to the implication of his moniker.

Among the fans in Olympic Stadium last Saturday were Harry Beach and Lou Schmidt. They headed south early in the week to be on time for the Cards-Trojan clash.

Alfie Moore sez: "The average man, enjoying regular meals, is as oblivious to immediate surroundings as a boa constrictor that has recently swallowed an ox."

Gathered in Bull Donnelly's cozy quarters were a dozen ladies and gentlemen and merriment waxed when he jerked a gallon jug from under the bed. "What's that?" queried a guest. "Buttermilk," jovially responded the host. Merriment waned, then and there, and the guests soon departed.

He would never think of attending a lascivious drama, Phil Scott claims, and only at Vic Cimino's urging did he go. Vic, on the contrary, asserts it was to please the Scotchman he went. But erosion has begun and each feels the other is responsible for his moral deterioration.

"It must have been Wall Street bootleg those boys had at dinner," mused Bill Clement; "three sniffs and you get a seat on the curb."

"Maybe it was block and tackle moon instead," Jay Palmiter said extenuatingly; "three whiffs and you'd walk a block to tackle a cop."

"How do you like your job?" Bert Coleman asked, edging closer to the beautiful cluck. "I'd like it," replied the gorgeous new frail, "if I could choose my acquaintances."

"What's new?" was Jack Bengston's greeting. "New York, New Jersey and pneumonia," Don Bartholomew languidly replied.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

One of the commuters had to dig up a new alibi for being late home. He took off his working trousers while in an argument with one of the gang. In his excitement he put them back on again and was half way to the ferry before he noticed it, thus missing his regular boat. Glad he remembered to put on a pair.

During their lunch period the other day a bunch of the boys were having their dice contest to see who would buy the candy, cigars or what have you.

Once a year one of us shakes just one game. Remembering the slogan, "You can't get stuck in a five-handed game," this lad stepped up and shook. Result, he got stuck. Now he threatens to tell Adolph Uhl.

The Red Cross first aid section has received notice to get out their bandages, lotions, stretchers, etc. The copy cutter is going duck hunting. The birds, also the natives, are already taking to cover.

The home of one of the operators was broken into lately, and among the loot was a pair of shoes, only worn once. Police, on being notified, took up the scent (not of the shoes), and a few days later took the burglar while lying on the ground. Evidently the scent had worked.

The crape was hung up the beginning of the week, after St. Mary's was beaten in a football game. However, their defeat did some good, as several of the boys have not had much to say since.

You can always tell when California is ahead in their games, by the way the gang works Saturday afternoon. There is much more gusto (whatever that is) when the Bears are in the lead.

We are sorry to hear of the illness of the wife of Comley Stuart, skipper on the night side. Here's hoping for a speedy recovery.

This is being written on Armistice Day. We pause to take off our hat in memory of the boys and girls who helped make the world safe for Democracy.

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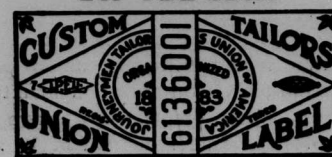
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UNSTABLE MONEY

By IRVING FISHER

The problem of what to do about our unstable money is one of supreme importance, and especially at this time. It is the chief problem of this depression. It has been almost overlooked because of the "money illusion," the notion that money never changes, that a "dollar is a dollar."

This illusion is the more serious because every man finds it harder to free his mind of this illusion as to the money of his own country than of foreign money. This illusion so distorts our view that commodities may seem to be rising or falling when they are substantially stationary; wages may seem to be rising when they are really falling.

No Fixity of Money Value

The present fixity of weight of our dollar is a very poor substitute for a fixity of value, or buying power. By actual index number measurement our dollar rose nearly four-fold and fell back to the starting point again between 1865 and 1920. Since that time it has twice risen suddenly, namely, 1920-1921 and 1930-1931. Every dollar owed today is a third greater burden than two years ago.

The main cause of a falling or rising dollar is monetary and credit inflation or deflation. The tremendous fluctuations of money produce tremendous harm analogous to what would result if our physical yardstick were constantly stretching and shrinking, but it is far greater.

Explains Present Depression

This harm includes a constant robbery of Peter to pay Paul—amounting often to many billions of dollars in a single year—producing depression, bankruptcy, unemployment. At this very moment unstable money lies at the bottom of, and partly explains the problem of the world's present depression, including the problem of farm relief, from the farm deflation and the great problem of labor, the problem of unemployment.

The solution is to be found in credit control and gold control. Credit control has been practiced by our Federal Reserve System as to buying and selling securities and adjusting its rediscount rates. But latterly the system has let opportunities pass. Bills on the subject will soon be before Congress.

Important and Needed Reform

The problem is one which applies to everyone, to you who read these lines, especially when you save, borrow or lend, insure your life, or contract for wages. Every time you agree to give or receive a future dollar you stand to lose if the dollar meanwhile changes in buying power. If the dollar swells up, as in the last two years, some in debt cannot pay or cannot make their business pay. They shut down. It may mean the loss of your job.

It is no exaggeration to say that stable money will, directly and indirectly, accomplish much social justice and go far toward the solution of our industrial, commercial and financial problems. There are, I believe, few other reforms more important.

ANNIVERSARY DANCE

In observance of the thirteenth anniversary of the Ferryboatmen's Union, a dance will be held commencing at 8:30 p. m. on Friday next, November 20. The proceeds are to go to the relief fund of the union.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the entertainment, which is expected to be the event of the year in trade union circles. The best of music will be provided, and all friends of the union are cordially invited to attend.

The committee in charge of the affair is composed of Dan Donovan, chairman; Joe Lyons, secretary; John M. Fox, E. J. Stillings and Duncan Copeland.

CHILD LABOR A MENACE

Courtney Dinwiddle, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, told the Chicago regional White House conference on child welfare that the competition of 3,326,152 children from 7 to 17 years of age with 8,000,000 wage earners in search of jobs constituted a serious menace to the country.

WORK ON STATE HIGHWAYS

Employment on state highways in September held up despite a seasonal decline in new contracts for road construction, the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief announced October 20, and estimates show that 312,000 persons were at work on highway projects.

FUTILE RESTRICTIONS

Texas legislators have adopted a measure which was signed by the governor and has become a law which is calculated to restrict the extent of acreage a farmer in Texas can plant to cotton during 1932, says a writer for International Labor News Service.

The amount allowed is about half a normal planting. The legislature of Louisiana adopted a measure restricting the planting to zero for the next season, but this measure hinged upon the adoption of a similar law by the states producing the major proportion of cotton. This law was rendered ineffective because of the refusal of Texas legislators to adopt a similar measure.

It is the opinion of many lawyers that the law will not stand a test as to its constitutionality. It will be difficult to say what a farmer may or may not plant and cultivate and harvest as long as the product be not inimical to public health, safety and comfort.

* * *

This attempt at restriction of production has been tried in the past with negative results. So far, in this case, one hoped-for result has failed. The price of cotton has not increased to any extent by the adoption of the measure and cotton growers are in a very bad way.

Some years ago Cuban sugar planters sought to increase the price of their product by curtailing their crop. They found a resultant increase in sugar production in Europe, in Java and elsewhere and the price of sugar dropped to the lowest level ever known.

* * *

Producers of wheat in the United States were urgently advised to curtail their production. Immediately they learned that Soviet Russia had greatly increased its crop and the wheat price dropped to the lowest in years.

The governor of Oklahoma, and later the governor of Texas, threw an army into the oil fields under martial law and shut down vast production of oil. Other parts of Texas, aside from the newly discovered eastern fields, were unrestrained. The result has been a flood of imported oil from Venezuela and shiploads of Russian and Rumanian gasoline came into the American market and crude oil prices broke to new low records.

* * *

Copper producers in the western hemisphere decided to reduce their product. Africa responded with greatly increased amount of copper and the price faded away.

Restriction of output is not the answer. Under a better functioning system output might be balanced by the needs of the people and the needs of all the people met by sufficient output.

Planned and balanced production would mean plenty of food for all humanity, plenty of fibers and metals and all other necessities and a sane plan of distribution of the earth's bounty would solve most of humanity's material problems.

DISCLAIMING RESPONSIBILITY

In her school essay on "Parents," a little girl wrote: "We get our parents at so late an age that it is impossible to change their habits."—Boston "Transcript."

SAVE the Farmer BUY Marin-Dell Milk and Cream

MARIN-DELL'S policy: to save the farmer and allow him a decent living; to give the dealer a fair profit; and to supply the public with a good, fresh, rich, pasteurized milk at a popular price.

Whom do you want to help—the Trust or the farmers?

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**INDEPENDENT GROCERS
MARIN DAIRYMEN'S MILK
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FURNISHERS
ON CREDIT
HEADQUARTERS FOR
OCCIDENTAL
STOVES AND RANGES**

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of fine shoemaking*
W. L. DOUGLAS
Shoes

**UNION FOR MEN UNION
STORE NOW IN STOCK SHOES**

R. A. French

2623 MISSION STREET, at 22nd

S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of November 6

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Dixon excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From the Civil Service Commission, announcement of examinations to be held beginning November 10, 1931.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Stanislaus County Central Labor Council, relative to the unfair firms of Modesto and Challenge products.

Referred to Secretary—From Asphalt Workers' Union No. 84, protesting against the new classification, namely that of finishers, and requesting the assistance of the Council in this matter.

Executive Committee—In the matter of communication from the San Diego Federated Trades and Labor Council, calling attention to the unemployment situation and the necessity for participation of the state government in the furnishing of relief for the unemployed; also calling attention to the next meeting of the joint legislative committee in this city on November 13 next to consider that situation; your committee recommends that the secretary of the Council be and is hereby authorized and directed to communicate with the chairman of said joint legislative committee, State Senator J. W. McKinley, 631 Security building, Los Angeles, for the purpose of impressing upon that committee the necessity for immediate action by the committee to secure the assistance of the state government in securing relief for unemployment. In the matter of relief and financial assistance from the Lawrence, Mass., Central Labor Council in behalf of the striking textile workers, your committee recommends that the secretary write to President Green as to the status of this appeal. In the matter of request of Auto Mechanics' Union, relative to a man em-

ployed at the Spreckels Creamery, your committee recommends that it be left in the hands of Secretary O'Connell. In the matter of complaint from Musicians' Union against the Bagdad Ball Room, as there was no one representing the union the matter was laid over one week. In the matter of appeal for financial assistance for the wife of Richard Cornelius, your committee recommends that the Council purchase 100 tickets in the sum of \$50 for the relief fund that is being collected by the Carmen's Union. Report concurred in.

Trustees—Submitted a financial statement for quarter ending October 1, 1931, which was read and ordered filed. Concurred in.

Report of Unions—Musicians—Bagdad Ballroom is unfair. Cleaners and Dyers—Independent stores and Red Front stores are unfair. Hatters—Demand the union label when purchasing hats. Culinary Workers—Have settled differences with hotel managers; thanked Council, Musicians and secretary of the Council for assistance rendered; also Brother Dodge of Cooks' Union No. 44; Tait's, on Ellis and O'Farrell, locked out employees; now operating non-union. Cooks No. 44—Are in favor of the five-day week and six-hour day. Machinists—Are endeavoring to establish the six-hour day and five-day week.

Receipts—\$440.00. **Expenses**—\$287.74.

Council adjourned at 9:10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

Official Minutes of Meeting Held November 4

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held Wednesday November 4, 1931, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by President A. W. Edwards at 8:10 p. m., and on roll call Sid France and N. Burton were noted absent.

Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting, held October 21, were approved as read.

Communications—From Ladies' Auxiliary of the League: minutes, read and filed. From Building Trades Council: minutes, noted and filed. From State Compensation Insurance Fund on payment of premium, laid over to next meeting.

Secretary's Report—Visited stores on holiday goods; visited unions with literature and on affiliation; on signboard, and helping Ladies' Auxiliary. Full report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Hatters' Union reported work fairly good; Mission district business good, but downtown demand for label not so good; it has been discovered that some merchants are trying to pass off the Body Workers' union label (which is green) as the right label on a finished hat; the right label on a finished hat is the buff-colored paper with black ink printed label showing the world draped with two flags with clasped hands beneath it. Typographical Union reported work not so good, but is taking care of its unemployed. Garment Workers' Union No. 131 stated two factories have shut down for two weeks; are also facing a reduction in pay; demand their union label. Molders' Union reported strike still on in Oakland; remember their dance November 21 in the Labor Temple; turkeys for door prizes; the Wedgewood, Occidental and Spark stoves are local union-made stoves; buy no other. Cigarmakers' Union reported work is poor but should pick up for the holidays; when buying cigars for the holidays demand the Cigarmakers' union label. Cracker Bakers and Packers reported work is fair just now; cracker goods are baked here; sweet goods are shipped in. Photo-Engravers, Tailors, Bill Posters, Sign Painters, Pressmen, Carpet Mechanics, Pile Drivers, Stereotypers, Grocery Clerks, Office Employees, Millmen and Waiters all reported conditions about the same.

New Business—Motion made to adjourn; same carried, and the delegates were invited to attend

the Ladies' Auxiliary open meeting in the large banquet hall.

Receipts, \$73.69; bills paid, \$115.90.

Adjournment—Meeting adjourned at 8:40 p. m., to meet again Wednesday, November 18.

"Not one cent of union-earned money for the unfair employer." W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

Ladies' Auxiliary Open Meeting

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the League held its open meeting in the large banquet hall in the Labor Temple. There were some seventy-five to eighty persons present. The purpose of the meeting was to interest union men and their women folks in benefiting their economic welfare in a peaceful campaign in a demand for union workers and union merchandise. The features of the evening were addresses by Sarah S. Hagen of the Garment Workers, Mrs. M. H. Desepte of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Thomas A. Rotell of the Molders' Union, and Secretary Desepte of the League. The entertainment consisted of songs and dances, moving pictures, refreshments and door prizes. It is to be regretted that many in the labor movement who were invited and should have been there failed to appear. The ladies report that they gained a number of new members.

Minutes of the Ladies' Auxiliary

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting November 4 in room 317, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets.

The meeting was short and no business was carried on, owing to the fact that the Auxiliary had sent out 100 invitations and the response was 80. The members feel that it was worth while. Our membership drive had only been carried on one month. We are very happy to state that we gained a good many members and expect some more. Six of our friends came from Oakland.

Mrs. Duryea secured the talent for our party. Miss Lois Lee and Miss Lorine Hall were the dancers. Bobbie Burns was the singer. Miss Lucile Prudden and Miss Alice Burns did tap and toe dancing.

Mr. Desepte was the chairman of the evening. Miss Sarah Hagen was called on as one of the speakers of the evening. Mr. Rotell gave a review of the work the Auxiliary has done and what it can do, and several others gave short talks on the label and the work of the Auxiliary.

Refreshments were served by the members and door prizes were given out to the lucky ones—all union label prizes. We felt sure that all who said they had a good time were sincere about it.

The Auxiliary wishes to thank the members and friends who helped to make the social a success.

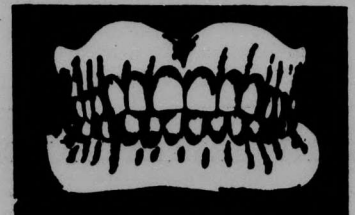
With no further business to come before the Auxiliary the meeting adjourned.

MRS. N. E. DECKER, Secretary.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Independent Cleaning & Dyeing Plant, and Red Front Stores.
Kress, S. H., Stores.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.



Beautiful Set of Nature Tinted Teeth \$12.50 up

Gold or Porcelain Crowns.....\$5.00
Painless Extracting.....\$1.00
"If it hurts don't pay"

Bridgework.....\$5.00
Gold Inlays.....\$5.00 up
Fillings.....\$1.00 up

ALL WORK GUARANTEED
Credit Given Gladly

DR. J. C. CAMPBELL
942 MARKET STREET

"OUTLAW UNIONS"

Editor Labor Clarion: Under your editorial of "Outlaw Unions" in the November 6 edition of the Labor Clarion, you attempt to reply to an article that appeared in the November number of "The Western Butcher Craftsman," and in which the word "outlaw" is analyzed and shown to be falsely used by men of other unions when they classify union men who do not happen to belong to their own particular organization with the above unamiable term.

The point at issue is this: Are men who belong to a union not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to be considered "outlaws," when the word means an individual "who has been excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection?"

If the refusal to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor is "outlawry" then there are about twenty other independent trade unions in this country in the same category. For instance, the four brotherhoods of railroad workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Food Workers, American Federation of Textile Operators, Amalgamated Metal Workers, and so on—in all about 1,000,000 workers in independent trade unions.

This is the meaning of the article, "What Do You Mean, Outlaw?" and not whether a union has a right to secede or not from a "bona fide" organization of labor. Any union of men organized to protect its interests is a "bona fide organization of labor," and, as was said before, does not have to belong to the American Federation of Labor.

We have no intention of airing our grievances in your paper—in fact we have no grievances to air. We simply are an organization of men banded together for the purpose of advancing our interests as craftsmen under the name of the Western Federation of Butchers and we are entitled to the same courtesy and respect as the members of any one of the "Big Four" railroad brotherhoods. We are not "whining" but looking after our own affairs, which include at the present time a hot fight to keep "frozen-package meat" out of California.

It is useless, then, for you to dig up articles written fifteen years ago by the late J. W. Mullen that apply to something that happened in the past, and which doesn't concern us whatever, in order to answer an article on an entirely different question, which, let me state again, is this: Is a member of a union not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor an "outlaw," as was stated in the California State Federation of Labor by E. A. Moorhead of San Jose? That is the question, and if you cannot answer it to the satisfaction of your conscience kindly refrain from clouding it with extraneous matter. Let me repeat, we are not concerned with the question of "secession," but whether we have a right to form an organization for our own benefit without being classed as "outlaws."

I am yours sincerely and fraternally,

H. KIDD.

San Francisco, November 8, 1931.

FEDERAL ACTION NECESSARY

An emphatic warning that Federal appropriations would have to be made to feed and clothe the unemployed featured the address of William Hodson, New York City welfare director, before the Washington city-wide social work conference.

FIREMAN'S DISCHARGE CAUSES STRIKE

The Seamen's Union of Sydney, Australia, declared a strike against four steamers, the Canberra, Wear, Time, and Dimboola, because the owners of the Canberra discharged a fireman as undesirable.

FOX STRIKE REPORTS

The daily newspapers of the last few days have contained reports to the effect that motion picture operators and stage hands in all Fox West Coast theaters and studios on the Pacific Coast will "walk out" on Friday. This was the announcement of Floyd M. Billingsley, business agent for the Motion Picture Operators' Union, Local 162, and seventh vice-president of this district.

Billingsley said he was not authorized to give out the details, but admitted that it was over trouble at Kansas City, Mo., between union and theater officials.

"We will not go to work on Friday at any property connected with the name of Fox," said Billingsley. "That includes studios, also. I have no authority over the musicians, but feel safe in saying that they will probably follow in the 'walk-out.'"

Buy union-made goods. Employ union men.



Instant hot water saves your time for pleasure

PLENTY of instant hot water takes 60% of the hard work out of dishwashing. It cleans two to twenty times faster.

Think of the time you can save by having an abundant supply of hot water always ready to use. All your household cleaning tasks are finished quicker. It is easier to keep things sweet and fragrant. The minutes you save on each task amount to hours each week—hours for pleasure.

Then too, a shower or a bath is yours instantly—morning or night—when you have instant hot water service.

The Automatic Gas Water Heater requires no watching. It heats the water, stores it, and shuts itself off. No gas is wasted keeping the water hot. The water stays hot because the boiler is insulated.

Hot water automatically costs less per gallon than any other method of heating water in the home.

Come into our office and see the Automatic Gas Water Heaters. You can have one installed for a small sum, the balance to be paid in monthly installments.

Dealers sell Automatic Gas Water Heaters

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

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by Californians ·

Tune in Wednesday at 10:50 a. m., KGO or KPO, Pacific Coast
Gas Association Program 276-1131

CORNERSTONES LAID

The feature of the celebration of Armistice Day in San Francisco Wednesday was the laying of the cornerstones of the Veterans' Building and Opera House, which will comprise the San Francisco War Memorial, at 11 a. m., thirteen years to the minute after the end of the World War.

General Hunter Liggett, second in command of the American Expeditionary forces, cemented the stones of the Veterans' Building, while William H. Crocker, founder of the San Francisco Opera Association, wielded the trowel at the Opera House. The two buildings are scheduled to be completed in September, 1932, at a cost of \$6,000,000.

Frank N. Belgrano, Jr., past state commander of the American Legion, was chairman of the arrangements committee. Richard M. Tobin, former lieutenant commander in the navy, was the speaker. Robert I. Bentley, a member of the Memorial board of trustees, presided.

"To the Colors" was sounded as the cornerstones were placed in position and at the conclusion of the ceremonies "Taps" was sounded in memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice in the conflict. The American Legion County Council Band and the Municipal Band rendered patriotic selections and Myrtle McLaughlin sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Sealed in boxes in the cornerstones are the names of the 62,000 donors to the memorial, copies of ordinances which brought the project into being, histories of all veterans' organizations, newspapers and coins of the day, the silver trowel with which the first earth was turned for the memorial, and the navy cross of honor of Lieutenant C. C. Thomas, the first Californian killed in the war.

LABOR BANK IN LIQUIDATION

The Federation Bank and Trust Company of New York, founded by the late Peter J. Brady, labor leader and aviation enthusiast, was closed on November 7 by Joseph H. Broderick, state superintendent of banks, because of non-liquidity and depreciation of assets.

Mr. Brady had been president of the bank since its establishment in 1913 until his death in September. The bank's deposits on September 29 were \$12,170,000. The depositors numbered about 30,000.

The affairs of the bank were taken over by the Manufacturers' Trust Company under an arrangement which would pay the depositors at once up to 66⅔ per cent of their funds. Additional payments will be made as the liquidation proceeds.

Indications were that eventually the depositors may get the full amount of their deposits.

Bankers familiar with the situation said the bank had considerable sound assets, chiefly in the form of a large stock and bond portfolio that was hard hit by the market decline, but its capital funds were gone.

NO WAGE CUTS FOR CULINARY CRAFTS

At a conference held recently between representatives of the Culinary Alliance and the proprietors of Santa Barbara eating houses, it was mutually agreed that this is no time for any wage cuts in this craft and accordingly it was decided to leave all wage scales as they are at present.

James Matthams, vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor, sat in with the Culinary Alliance committee, which consisted of Bee Tumber, chairman; F. N. Kelley, president of the local; Charles Malone, Iris Leyva, Frank Fidler and George Allen.

James Matthams expressed the opinion that no union house in Santa Barbara would make any pay reductions now and cited the opinions expressed by several captains of industry to the effect that a reduction in buying power serves only to still further lessen business income.

STATE BUTCHERS MEET

On Sunday, November 1, a conference of the butchers of California was held at Bakersfield for the purpose of completing the work started at Santa Barbara during the recent state convention held there last September. The next meeting will be held at Pasadena next May.

Steps were taken towards reorganizing the California State Federation of Amalgamated Meatcutters and Butcher Workmen of North America. A president, secretary-treasurer, and four of the nine state vice-presidents were elected. Those elected are as follows: Chris Lages of Sacramento, president; A. G. Piker of Sacramento, secretary-treasurer; vice-presidents, W. R. Hale of San Diego, Earl Morehead of San Jose, James Garrow of San Francisco, O. Hall of Sacramento, and A. Millwater of Pasadena.

DEATH OF THOMAS H. DOWD

Thomas H. Dowd, member of the Molders' and Water Workers' unions and delegate to the Labor Council, died at his home in this city on November 7. He was a native of San Francisco, and leaves a widow and one son, Thomas H. Jr., also active in labor union circles. The passing of Brother Dowd was received with general sorrow on the part of his associates in labor circles. The funeral was held on Tuesday last, a solemn requiem high mass being celebrated at St. Paul's Church, and interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery.

FOR INAUGURAL BALL

A suggestion made at last week's meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council by Delegate Carl Dietrich of the Musicians' Union that the holding of an inaugural ball for the benefit of the unemployed be proposed to Mayor Rossi and the city officials bids fair to meet with public favor. The executive committee was instructed to broach the subject to Mayor Rossi upon his return from his vacation in the south. The new city government takes office under the new charter in January next.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

At the regular weekly meeting of the San Francisco Building Trades Council on Thursday evening, November 5, resolutions were adopted requesting the civil service commissioners of the State of California, and Governor James Rolph, Jr., to take such steps as are necessary to cause the abolishment of the use of the Probst system by the State of California.

UNION OFFICIAL LEAVES

C. J. Haggerty, vice-president of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, who has been in the Bay district for several weeks, left this week for the Pacific Northwest on an organizing tour.

DEATH OF HANS C. HANSEN

Hans C. Hansen, 69 years of age, a native of Denmark, and a member of Cooks' Union No. 44, died in this city on Tuesday, November 10. The funeral was held Thursday.

MAY DECIDE TO PLAY LONE HAND

Because of the action of the Vancouver convention of the American Federation of Labor in declaring against reclassification legislation for Federal employees, the National Federation of Federal Employees is taking a vote on withdrawing from the American Federation of Labor.

Proposal to withdraw from the American Federation of Labor has been laid before the membership of the Federal Employees' organization by President Luther C. Steward and the executive council of the employees.

In a letter to local unions, the executive council of the Federal Employees strongly condemned the

action of the American Federation of Labor convention, which approved a resolution submitted by the American Federation of Labor executive council. The resolution said that the personnel classification bill recommended to Congress should be opposed by all employees of the government affected by its provisions.

The National Federation of Federal Employees favors the reclassification bill and will support it at the coming session of Congress.

UNEMPLOYMENT HITS FRANCE

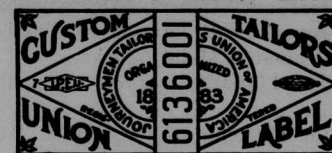
Unemployment and part-time work are rapidly increasing in France, figures compiled by the Ministry of Labor reveal.

AN APPROPRIATE DEDICATION

Journalists at Charlottesville, Va., on October 20 dedicated a room at Monticello, Thomas Jefferson's home, to freedom of the press.

Buy union-made goods. Employ union men.

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES

HERMAN, Your Union Tailor
1104 MARKET STREET

The Rochester Clothing Co.

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Clothing, Furnishings and Hats
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Specializing in
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THE FAMILY SHOE STORE

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PROVISIONS
SHOES
DRY GOODS

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



**ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTOENGRAVING**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.